NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1878.-QUADRUPLE SHEET.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE WISH OF MR. BLAINE GRATIFIED. THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

BEFORE THE HOLIDAY RECESS-MR, IELLER THE CHAIRMAN-GENERAL CONGRESSIONAL NEWS. Vice-President Wheeler announced the Investigating Committee under the Blaine resolution yesterday. Mr. Teller is the chairman. The committee is regarded as a strong one. This investigation has the hearty support of all Republicans in Congress, whatever the Democrats may say of the matter. The House debated the Indian Appropriation bill yesterday with some sharpness. The President has sent to Congress a letter favoring the enlargement of the foreign trade of the country. A letter from Mr. Evarts accompanies it, urging the establishment of steamship lines. The report of the Public Printer answers the late charges of extravagance and fraud.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH. THE REPUBLICANS UNITED IN DEMANDING AN IN-VESTIGATION-GENERAL GARFIELD'S POSITION -WHY IT WAS HARD TO MAKE UP A COM-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- General Garfield has been greatly misrepresented in the reports that have gained currency in regard to his position on the new Southern question. He has never criticised those Republicans who, following the lead of Mr. Blaine, have denounced outrage and fraud in the

South and demanded an investigation of them. What he did do was to declare in substance that the country would never forgive the men who revived sectional issues after they had once been settled by the Southern policy of President Hayes. In saying this he had in mind the men who have revived those sectional issues by resorting to fraud and violence in order to carry elections, and not to those who moist that such fraud and violence shall be exposed, and that those who have been guilty of perpetrating them be punished.

It may be said here that there is no difference of pinion among Republicans in Congress in regard to the wisdom of the inquiry set on foot by Senator Blaine's resolution; and all reports which represent that there is such opposition, or even lukewarmness on the subject, originate among the Demo-

The indisposition of Republican Senators to serve upon the committee is a very natural one. Several Senators who under ordinary circumstances would consent to become members of the committee, have elections by the Legislatures of their States to look after within the next few weeks, and could hardly be expected to jeopardize their chances of being returned to the Senate by going to remote sections of the South, where it would be difficult to communicate with their friends. Other Senators have business of a public nature upon their hands which will occupy the most of their time for the Winter. This is the case with the members of the Judiciary Committee. Still others have made engagements for the holiday recess which they cannot break without great sacrifice. These are the reasons, and not a disapproval of the investigation itself, or a desire to have it abandoned, that have made it difficult to make up the Republican part of the com-

The Elections Investigating Committee, as finally constituted to-day, is a very strong one, both in its najority and minority branches. The chairman, Mr. Teller, though new in the Senate, is a very able lawyer, and a persistent, pushing man. He is in the habit of going to the bottom of any subject which he attacks. Mr. Kirkwood is a man of sound com-mon sense and marked ability. Mr. Cameron (Wis.), and Mr. McMillan are well known for work that they have previously done in the way of investigation. Their experience will be very valuable to the committee. Of Mr. Hoar nothing needs to be said. His familiarity with Louisiana politics, and his acquaintance with the geography and people of that State, make him eminently fitted to serve as chairman of a sub-committee to conduct the inquiry into the recent occurrences there. Be-sides all this, Mr. Hoar's courageons and independ-ent action on a former occasion, when he had to ex-amine into affairs in Louisiana, will cause his condustons to be received, even by Democrats, as en-

titled to be believed.

Of course no decision has yet been made by the committee in regard to the beginning of its work or the distribution of it. Mostes. Hoar and McMillan have engagements during the holidays that will prevent them from entering upon the work that may be assigned to them until about the time Congress reassembles. The remainder of the committee will probably begin the South Carolina inquiry during the recess, and it is possible that a sub-committee may go to Charleston within the next week. Much of the investigation will probably be conducted here in Washington, as only a small number of witnesses will probably have to be examined, and it is about as expensive to examine them at or near it is about as expensive to examine them at or near

AMERICAN STEAM LINES ON THE SEA, COMMUNICATIONS SENT TO CONGRESS BY PRESI-DENT HAYES AND SECRETARY EVARIS, FAVOR-ING STEAMSHIP LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day a communication about trade with South America, in response to the inquiry of the Sepate. In transmitting various reports on that subject recently made to Secretary Evarts and Secretary Key, the President says:

The external commerce of the United States has for many years been the subject of solicitude, because of the outward drain of the precious metals it has caused. For fully twenty years previous to 1877 the shipment of gold was constant and heavy, so heavy during the entire period of the suspension of specie payments as to preclude the hope of resumption safely during its continuance. In 1876, however, vigorous efforts were made by enterprising citizens of the country, and have since been continued, to extend our general commerce with foreign lands, especially in manufactured articles, and these efforts have been attended with very marked success.

The importation of manufactured goods was at the same time reduced in an equal degree, and the result has been an extraordinary reversal of the conditions so long prevailing, and a complete cessation of the outward drain of gold. The official statement of the values represented in foreign commerce will show the unprecedented magnitude to which the movement had attained, and the protection thus secured to the public interests at the time when commercial security has become indispensable. The agencies through which this chance has been effected must be paintained and strengthened if the future is to be made secure. A return to excessive imports, or to a material decline in export rade, would render possible a return to the former condition of adverse banaces, with the inevisible outward drain of gold as a necessary consequence. Every element of aid to the introducción of the products of our soil and manufactures into new markets should be made available. At present, such is the favor in which many of the products of the United States are held that they obtain a remunerative distribution, notwithstanding positive differences of cost resulting from our defective shipping and the imperfection of our arrangements in every respect, in comparison with those of our conpetitors, for conducting trade with foreign markets. If we have equal commercial facilities, we need not fear competition anywhere.

The laws have now directed a resumption of financial equality with other nations, and have ordered a return to the basis of coin values. It is of the greatest importance that that the commercial condition now fortunately attained shall be made permanent, and that our rapidly increasing export trade shall not be allowed to suffer for want of the ordinary means of communication with other countries.

The accompanying reports contain a valuable and instrengthened if the future is to be made secure. A re-

for want of the control of the countries.

The accompanying reports contain a valuable and instructive summary of information with respect to our commercial interests in South America, where an invising field for the enterprise of our people is presented. They are transmitted with the assurance that any means that are transmitted with the assurance of these impor-They are transmitted with the assurance of these importance that may be enacted in furtherance of these important tant interests will meet with my cordial approval.

K. B. HAYES.

The accompanying report of Secretary Evarts, which is made to the President, states that the Secretary lays before the President copies of the disstehes of Mr. J. W. Fralick, recently accredited to the Governments of South America. The Secretary then says that " without entering into an extended discussion of the very important and interesting topics suggested by the papers submitted, he respectfully calls attention to certain manifest con

clusions which all these reports tend to support.'

He then continues:

clusions which all these reports tend to support.' He then continues:

**First—It seems to be very evident that the provision of regular steam postal communication by aid from Government has been the forerunner of the commercial predomniance of Great Britain in the great markets of Central and South America, both on the Pacific and Allantic coasts of the Comment. It is no less apparent that the efforts of the other European nations, Germany, France and It-ly, to share in this profitable trade have been successful in proportion with their adoption of regular steam postal communication with their adoption of regular steam postal communication with the several markets whose trade they sought.

**Second—These papers show also that the enterprise and sagnety thus shown by the European nations have actually reversed the advantage which our seographical position gives us in relation to this extensive commerces of the American hemisphere. The commercial correspondence of our merchants with the trading points on the East and West coasts crosses the Atlantic twice to make a postal connection in a circuit of trade which has its beginning and its end on our own continent. The statistics of our limited trade under this extraordinary disadvantage show that the growing preference for our products in these South American markets insists upon being gratified, even at one cost of a circuit of importation which carries our merchandise to Europe, and incorporates it as a contribution to the volume and the profits of European South American trade. Nos ronger demonstration of the tendency of commerce to follow in the train of postal communication exist to resorted to, in default of direct opportunities, be described to in default of direct opportunities, be deem that the merchants and the communication can be conceived than this vast and expensive circuit of importat on resorted to, in default of direct opportunities, or demand and supply.

**Third—It would seem from these reports that the merchants and the communication of the part

America, there would and ought to be no more room for douot.

If this be so, it is obviously the dictate of interest and duty on the part of the Government to promote by every just and appropriate means the attalment of this first and principal agency for the desired expansion of our foreign commencement and development of an occan postan system to be a forerulner of the expected trade can be wholly trusted to the mere interests of mercantile combinations. The Governments of foreign States with which this commerce is to be opened are ready to take their part in the public expense of this postal communication with the United States, and the participation or non-participation by the United States in this public expense seems to be the turning point in the acceptance or rejection of the reciprocal trade now preferred us.

The report from Postmaster-General Key referred

The report from Postmaster-General Key referred to by the President is merely a letter of transmittal, covering a copy of a report received by him from Mr. J. W. Franck, which was printed exclusively in THE TRIBUNE at the time it was made.

A SENSATIONAL PAPER REBUKED. SOUND COMMENTS BY A CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-TEE ON A RECENT UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF COR-

RUPTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 19 .- The House Committee on Civil Service Reform, of which Mr. Carter Harrison, of Chicago, is chairman, has completed its report upon the alleged corruption in connection with the passage of the bill last session to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. The assertion, made by the Washington Fost last Summer, and republished in other parts of the country, was that a large sum of money was raised by persons interested in the 3-65 bonds of the District, to which the First National Bank of New-York contributed, for the purpose of bribing members of the District Committee of the House to report the bill favorably. This accusation was reprinted in Chicago, and was used by the political opponents of Mr. Bretano to prevent his renomina-

tion to Congress. In order that he might be vindicated, Mr. Brentano introduced a resolution at the beginning of the session directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to make an inquiry. In the report to the House to-day, after saying that the Editor of The Post, the writer of the article, the president of the First National Bank of New-York, the members of the District Committee and others had been examined, the committee remarks:

Your committee temarks:

Your committee was earnest in its endeavor to bring out the bottom facis, but could not elicit a particle of testimony to show that any money was used or any corrupt influences brought to bear to further the passage of the District bill.

The report closes as follows:

The report closes as follows:

Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that the publication in The Washington Post of the article referred to in Mr. Bremano's resolution, was a wanton and wholly unjustriable attack upon the 1-ten 1y of members of this House, calculated to degrade them in the estimation of the public, which is too ready to give codence to what it sees in print, and that it was used to the injury of the gentleman who introduced the resolution. Your committee believes that an collablemed and unferter of near it a very sulwark of therty and a proof of morality in a free country, but that when it stees from he high calling wantonly to believe and to caluminate public men directly or by innocato and insimuation, it becomes a powerful engine of wrong a disa far-reaching enemy to good merals and to a pure and efficient free government. A newspaper which noull, exposes we up-dome among efficials, and fearliessly tears away the mask which lades a corrupt officer, a true friend of the people; but one which, for the sake of making a sensation or to make its columns spicy, attacks the good as well as the bad, or attacks any without warrant of truth or facts, puts itself on a par with the traducer and slanderer, feeds the lowest tastes o the vicious, destroys its influence for good, and by constantly crying "woif," "wolf," is unheeded when it calls attention to the real wolf which is preying upon the public.

The report is a unanimous one.

HOW THE HOUSE SPENT THE DAY.

TWO PROPOSITIONS ABOUT THE INDIANS DEBATED WITH SPIRIT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 19 .- The House spent the day upon the Indian Appropriation bill, and passed it. The discussion was mainly confined to two propositions. The first was to make an appropriation for the expenses of the Peace Commission, and the second to prevent the President from colonizing Indians in the Indian Territory except by special act of Congress.

On the question of the Peace Commissioners and their compensation the Southern Democrats were particularly bitter. They thought it was enough that the Peace Commissioners should know that their names would be handed down through the statutes to future generations as intelligent and patriotic men. The House, however, thought that the expenses, at least, of the Peace Commissioners ought to be paid, and voted to allow them \$1,500

each for that purpose. The proposition with regard to colonization pro vided that all Indians should be sent to the Indian Territory, and that a sufficient military force should be stationed there to preserve order among them. A very animated and sometimes bitter contest sprang up during the discussion of this proposition, and it was finally defeated. An amendment was adopted, providing that no Iudians from Arizona and New-Mexico should hereafter be colonized in the Indian Territory unless it should be authorized by a special act of Congress.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC PRINTING.

THE REPORT OF MR. DEFREES ANSWERS A NUMBER OF FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The report of the Public Printer, sent to the Senate to-day, contains a complete answer to some of the accusations that have been published recently in regard to alleged frauds in the Government Print ng Office. Among other things it has been announced that nine stitching machines had been purchased for something less than \$1,500. In examining witnesses whom he heard on this subject it came out that Mr. Finley had an idea that the machines were similar to a common sewing machine, while in fact they are large and expensive, and used for fastening sheets of documents together by means of small pieces of wire. The statistics published by Mr. Defrees show that each of these machines saves about its original cost in single year. The statistics contained

in the report also give a complete an-

swer to every other accusation of fraud

that has been recently made. There may be

much difference of opinion as to the wisdom of continuing the Government Printing Office, but the House committee now engaged in attempting to throw mud upon Mr. Defrees will probably fail to make any of it stick.

MR. HAYS OBLIGED TO WAIT. CTION ON HIS NOMINATION POSTPONED UNIIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 19.-The Senate Post Office Committee postponed to-day the consideration of the nomination of Colonel Samuel Hays to succeed Mr. Filley as postmaster at St. Louis until holiday recess. One reason, and the principal one, for this was that Senator Kirkwood, to whom the case was referred, is n tyet ready to report to the committee. The Senator says he has not yet learned the cause of Mr. Filley's removal. To-night he called on the President, partly for that purpose. The fight over the case is waxing Lot, and as Mr. Filley is a shrewd politician he is making considerable headway.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. TRACING UP THE HOT SPRINGS ITEM.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878. The Senate committee investigating the omision of the Hot Springs clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill met this morning, and examined Mr. Theodore F. King, Chief Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives. His testimony showed that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was enrolled piecemeal, the different parts of the bill and the amend-ments thereto being copied as they were acted upon by the Conference Committee from data furnished by the committee without having the official copy of the bill until after its passage—about 11 o'clock p. m. Subsequently Mr. King compared the enrolled copy with the bill as passed, and found several omissions and errors which were corrected. On comparing the bill witness found the Conference Committee had not on the eighteenth Senate amendment. fixing the rate of interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia. Mr. Atkins suggested that it be inserted, but witness declined to insert it. Subsequently Senator Windom and other members of the Appropriation Committees said witness was right. A concurrent resolution was prepared to correct the error by inserting "5." but it was lost signt of in the endusion of the adjournment. After adjournment Mr. King compared the enrolled bill with the cony, and was the first to discover the omission of the portion of the Hot Springs clause. In the hurry the bill had not been commared, as customary, by the clerks before calling in the Committee on Enrolled Bills, but was handed direct to Mr. Rainey, with whom the comparison was imade, without discovering the error. Represent tire Joseph H. Rainey was next examined. Air regarded it then as an accidental omission, and had never had any other idea. Mr. Rainey desired to say that he had never seen any of the enrolling clerks under the influence of liquor, nor anything to lead him to suspect their integrity.

THE FINAL CALL FOR CONSOLS OF 1865. fixing the rate of interest on the bonds THE FINAL CALL FOR CONSOLS OF 1865.

The seventy-fifth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, made by the Secretary of the Treas 600. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after March 18, 1879, and the interest will cease on that day. The following is a description of

the bonds;
Coupen bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely; \$100, No. 147,001 to 148,720, both inclusive; \$500, No. 105,001 to No. 106,695, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 204,001 to No. 210,542, both inclusive; total coupen, \$2,439,250, Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after July 1, 1870, as follows; \$50, No. 2,494 to No. 2,503, both inclusive; \$100, No. 19,280 to No. 19,297, both inclusive; \$500, No. 11,327 to No. 19,297, both inclusive; \$500, No. 33,305 to No. \$39,316, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 39,305 to No. \$39,316, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 39,305 to No. \$39,316, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 25,701 to No. 26,386, both inclusive; both inclusive; \$4,000, No. 25,701 to No. 26,386, both inclusive; both inclusive; \$4,000, No. 25,701 to No. 26,386, \$10,996,100.

YOUNG BRADEN'S CAUSE WELL INDORSED. Secretary Thompson and Senator McDonald, passed allowing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint the Navy. Braden is the young man who went from Indiarapolis and passed an examination for a place on the Br.tish school-ship Wooster. He went through the full course and graduated with the highest honors, being first in his class and receiving the Queen's medal, which is given to the graduate standing highest in the class to all particulars. The presentation of the medal was the subject of much comment in the English press.
Braden's commission as a midshipman in the British
Navy was, however, refused to him because he would
not renounce his allegiance to the United States.
Secretary Thompson thinks there will be no trouble in ring the special act of Congress, and in the mean-will give Braden a clerk-hip in the Navy Depart-

THE CAUSE OF A PACIFIC RAILROAD. The House Committee on the Pacific Railcond to-day heard Messrs. Ames and Pomerov in relation to the claims of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. These gentlemen represented that there is dauger that the road will be sold under the first mortgage, and the \$1,600,000 second mortgage bonds held by the Government rendered valueless, unless fav action on their claim for subsity, bonds and ban leged to have been carned, be taken by Congress.

GOLD COIN FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint has requested that he be allowed to exchange one dollar gold pieces for double eagles during the holidays, and the request was granted to-day. The small gold pieces are wanted for Caristmas prescuts, and the same demand for them in exchange for larger denominations has been made for several years past. Several thousands will be required to meet the demand.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day

mounted to \$693,400. The President to-day approved an act to authorize the issue of certain duplicate registered bends for the Man-hattan Savings Institution.

There will be no action taken by the Senate Finance Committee on the subject of the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax until after the holiday recess, nor will any further arguments be heard on the subject until Congress reassembles.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day heard Mr. J. J. Storrow, of Boston, and L. L. Bond, of Chicago, in advocacy of an extension of the Matthews patent for the invention known as the "McKay shoe soleing machine." The subject was thereupon referred to Schator Hoar as

Mr. Hewitt's Labor Committee this afternoon heard the views of Joseph Bisnop and Miles S. Humphreys, of the views of Joseph Bisanop and Siles S. Humphreys, of Pittsburg, in relation to the from interest, and A. N. Per-rin, of Titu-ville, Penn., concerning the operation of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Perrin was decided in de-claring that the Sandard Company's operations are prej-udical to the interests of producers. Pardons were issued from the Department of Justice

to-day for Wm. Cunningham, of Albany, imprisoned at the Albany Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money; the Albany Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money; warren I. Boden, of Ohio, imprisoned at Columbus for violating the Poscal law by sending lottery circuitars turough the mails and Jasper Johnson, a former post-master in Texes, who was an embeggier. The Sub Committee of the House, which is investigat-

ing the alleged extravagant expenditures of the Government Printing Office, to-day examined the foremen of ment Printing Omes, to-day examined the forement of the sewing macaines now in use in stitching reports, documents, etc. It was shown by the testimony that the nine machines in use on this closs of work have made a saving of forty-five hands; and that the work is far su-perior to that done by hand.

Under the reorganization of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department there will be no provision for the service of an Assistant Chief of the Division. This will retire Mr. Beeson. The abolition of the office of Assistant-Chief of this branch of the service was recommended some time ago by the Commission consisting of As-ist ant-Secretary McCormick, Solicitor Raynor and Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum, who, by direction of Sec-retary Sherman, investigated the service.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 19 .- The Senate, in Ex-

tions: Collectors of Internal Revenue—James S. Wolfe, District of Colorado; John L. Pennington, District of Dakota. Indian Agente—Herry J King, Leech Lake Agency, Minn.; Samuel A. Russell, Mescaleto Avache Agency, N. M.; Philes D. B. Wolfe, Colorado and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory: Leverett H. Kelorg, Los Penos Agency, Aridian Territory: Leverett H. Kelorg, Los Penos Agency, Aridian Territory: Leverett H. Kelorg, Los Penos Agency, Aridian Territory.

mon B. Hillin, Klowa. Commercia and Wichita Agency. Indian Territory: Leverett H. Keiloeg, Los Penos Agency. Arizona.

Nacy Promotions—Captain Samuel P. Carter, of Tennessee, to be a Commedore; Commander Praneis H. Raker, of Virginia, to be a Captain; Lieutenant-Commander George W. Coffin, of Massachusetts, to be a Commander George W. Coffin, of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant Commander; Master Robert G. Pock, of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant Ensago William H. Schultze, of Missouri, to be Master. Postmestera—William McGiaugklin, Barnhart's Milla, Penn.; H. M. Bardwell, Tunkhannock, Penn.; William C. Wiley, Washington, Penn.; Margaret Logan, Hagerstown, Md.; John W. Collins, Chestertown, Md. John H. Greene, Medina. Ohio; Thomas C. Thomson, Cardinaton, Ohio; Thomas H. Biske, Lebanen, Ohio; Levi Wierlek, Tiffin, Ohio; B. M. Beebe, Brothead, Wis: I. A. Woodnancy, Pleasant Hill, Mo, Peter Schult, Hamburg, Lowa, Anthony Loranz, Claridia, Iowa, Jamos Ruth, Lansing, Iowa, Mrs. Mary E. Harian, Winchester, I.; John W. Coventry, Edwardsville, Ill.; James H. McChru, Gibson City, Ill.; Robert N. Hinman, Monnt Vernon, Itl: H. R. Cronshaw, Maruset, Ill.; Patrick A. Bebins, Corning, Ill: Mrs. Emil L. Diliman, Toledo, Ill.; Zina A. Willmas, Cherskee, Ill.; Joseph Edging, Cheiora, Ill.: Www. V. Erbeck, Holland, Mich.; John J. Helsel, Brunswick, Mo.; Edward J. Sullivas, Harrisburg, Va.; Franch Strange, Opelika, Ala.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A PRESENT TO LORD BEACONSFIELD. THE LONG STRIKE AT OLDHAM-1088 OF A MAR SEILLES STEAMSHIP.

A deputation yesterday presented a testimonial to Lord Beaconsfield from the British residents in California. In his remarks Lord Beaconsfield said that all the signatory Powers were determined to have the Treaty of Berlin executed. The great strike at Oldham has entered upon its fourth week. The workmen continue resolute, although there is much distress among them. The steamer Byzantin from Marseilles for Constantinople, has been sunk in a collision. One hundred and fifty

A TESTIMONIAL GIVEN TO THE PREMIER. LORD BRACONSFIELD ON THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878. Lord Beacousfield to-day received the deputation from the Pacific coast which presented a testimonial from the British residents of California. In accepting the testimonial Lord Beaconsfield said that on recognition his efforts received from the Colonies, but this testimonial from British residents of a great coun' try like the United States was e-pecially pleasing. The address accompanying the testimonial referred to the Treaty of Berlin. Lord Beaconstield believed the treaty would tend to the pacification of Europe. In that belief it was made, and though there might be those desiring it was made, and though there might be those desiring its failure, that was not the feeling of the signatory powers, who are determined to see the treaty executed. The address has referred to the acquisition of Cyprus. Lord Beaconsticle said all the conditions under which that island had been secured, to emble the Sulian to carry out the re-eneration of the most important part in his dominions, have been fulfilled. As a station Cyprus was not second in value to Malta. In conclusion he said that though he could not send an address and easket to California, he sent his gratitude and sympathy.

THE GREAT STRIKE AT OLDHAM.

LONDON, Thursday, D c. 19, 1878. A dispatch to The Times from Oldham says: A number of mills, principally those of the limited omparies, have commenced running a part of their a very few cases appeared to look after the mills. The 'piecers' engaged in many instances for the 'minders'' work, have performed their duties satisbreak down the 'Minders Union,' by employing piecers altogether. The following companies have started work: The Borough, the Broadway, the Higginshaw, the Bell, the Werneta, the Equitable, the Boundary and the Honeywell. In the case of one or two, they have been obliged to commence in consequence of large and profitable orders."

will remain in abevance until the settlement of the disand if the employers win they will draw the money,

and if the employers win they will draw the money, and vice versa. The employers generally will not agree to such a thing, and demand that the 5 per cent reduction be unconditionally enforced. It is stated that so bad is trade, that they are even prepared, should the operatives go in upon a reduction, to run short time. They are firm upon the question of the reduction.

The strike has now entered upon its fourth week, and there has been lost in wages £60,000 [\$300,000], besides the loss of capital. There is great distress among the Laboring classes, and appeals are being made for their rolef. The Manchester Guarcian says: "Judeing from the tone of the district martines, there seems every reason to believe that the strike will continue for some time. The districts whose headquarters are in the centre of the town, unanimously resolved to remain out. Tacy did not regard the scareme of trustesing the reduction provisionally as wo thy of attention. All the meetings, is far as heard from, voted to continue the strike, and say they have plenty of support from the other districts."

MR. GLADSTONE AND EDINBURGH. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878.

Mr. Gladstone's willingness to contest Edinout fields for the House of Commons is con-ditioned on assurances to be given by the Liberal committees that they can secure his return. The object is to win that important sent, Lord Dalkeith, the present member, being a Conservative.

AMERICAN EXHIBITS RETURNING.

LOSDON, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878. Commissioner-General McCormick, now in London, reports that nearly all the goods from the Paris Exposition to be returned to the United States have been forwarded to Havre. They will be shipped in the Constituted and Supply, which will sail thence on or before the 1st of January next.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET. ds and lands al- the new Cabinet, which is considered merely transitional.

Count Corii will resume the post of Ambassador at Con-THE STEAMER BYZANTIN LOST. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878, A telegram from Galata, near Constantino-

ple, reports that the steamer Byzantin, from Marsetlles for Constanting de, has been suck in a collision. One hundred and fifty lives were los ; only fourteen persons ACTIVITY AMONG REPUBLICANS.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS ADOPT THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THEIR CONSTITUTIONS-SHER-IDAN BHOOK FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER. The Vth Assembly District Republican As-

sociation met last night at No. 123 West Houston-st. The meeting was very well attended. Frederick G. Ritchies, chairman of a committee of five that " as appointed at a previous meeting, reported that they had decoded not to indorse any one for the office of Potice Commissioner, E. A. Chamberlain moved that a committee of five be appointed to present to Mayor-elect Cooper the name of some person for Pelice Commissioner. Mr. Chamberlain then said that Sheridan Shook, in his opinion, was a man fit for this postion. Mr. Shook since 1859 had considered himself a member of the association, and there had not been an election in the district but that Mr. Shook had been there and alded to secure the success of Republican candidates. Mr. Mann said it was the best plan not to indorse any one, but to remain neutral. Mr. Chamberlam's motion was then carried.

It was then proposed to adopt an amendment to the constitution doing away with a clause prohibiting the election as a member of the General Committee of any person holding office in in a city department under the control of Democrats. Ex-Senator Lent advocated a postponement of the consideration of the proposed amendment. John H. Brady, president a postponement of the consideration of the proposed amendment. John H. Brady, president of the association, said in reply; "I know of no the come from the repealing of this by-law; I know of no one in this district that it will affect. The Senator here dies not want any office; he is a rich man; but now many of you here are in need of one I know in the need of one I know in the following the president will not regarden you. There is nothing to prevent you holding positions under a Department Commissioner; it only prevents you from being on the General Committee." The amendment was, however, carried.

At a meeting of the Xth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, the principal business was the question of the adoption of the association, submitted by the Constitution of the association, submitted by the Central Committee. By unanimous vote the secretary was directed to certify to the Central Committee the association of the association to the repeal of the section mentioned, which provides that no member small hold an office in the association, or be a delegate to the Central Committee, or only convention, who holds an office, directly or indirectly, under Democratic authority. The general opinion expressed was trust with the downtail of the Tanmany Ring the necessity for such provision ended. Forty-eight new names were added to the resi of members.

MR. WILLIAMS SLIGHTLY BETTER. Washington, Dec. 19.-Representative Wil-

liams partook of slight nourishment to-day, and his attendants report that he has been sleeping this evening. His condition remains exceedingly precarious.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 19 .- Governor Hampton's condition remains about the same, although it is hought he is slowly improving. THE TRUE WILL OF ROBERT WHITAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.-To-morrow morning counsel will present to the Register or Wills and formally offer for probate a written instrument found among the papers of the late Robert Whitaker as the last will and testament of the decedent. It bequeaths the entire property to the family and next

of kin with the exception of a legacy of \$5,000. Which is left to the Oxford church. The executors named are William Overington, Lewis Shallcross and E. J. Robinson, alt of whom are old neighbors of Mr. Whitaker. The persons interested in the new will will not antagonize the litigants who represent the family and are now fighting the Dickerson will.

STILL GUARDING THE ROAD.

LARGE BODY OF POLICEMEN SCATTERED ALONG THE THIRD AVENUE BOAD-THE STRIKE VIRTU-ALLY ENDED. There was no material change yesterday in

e condition of affairs on the Third Avenue Railroad. The striking car-drivers held a meeting in the morning at No. 1.110 Second-ave, and another one last night. Reports were received from the scouts sent out to confer with non-strikers, and subscriptions were handed in from drivers on other roads. President Farrell, of the Car-Drivers' Association, said the men were as deter nined as ever, but there would seem to be little need for this quality, as the company has all the men it needs, and is running its cars on schedule time. this quality, as the company has all the men it needs, and is running its cars on schedule time. Some of the old men were taken back yesterday, and a few were discharced. About 100 of the old men are still "locked out," but they are nopeful of soon regaining their positions. Superintendent Field said last hight that the great trouble now was to get rid of the number of men who alplied for work. The officers declare that they fear no violence; still they insist on the police remaining on duty at the depot. Inspector Thome has seventy-free men on duty at the Sixty-fifth Street Depot. There are policemen in citizens' dress scattered along the road, and a large number are stationed as reserves at the Harlem Depot. An accident occurred to a car at Ninety-sixth-street late on Wednesday night, and it was immediately surrounded by policemen. Every third car last night had a policeman stationed on it. The strike, it is said, has cost the railroad nearly \$400 a day. The policemen comblain that they have been treated meany by the railroad company. Said an officer yesterday: "We are kept here day and uisht, and allowed to sleep on the bare floor. We are allowed to eat at only second and hird-chase restaurants. Then many officers have to pay their fares when coming here, on the very cars which they are to guard. That was the case to-day with the diffeen men of the Broadway Squad who came up together. All were abliced to bay their fares, and it was not refunded when they reached here, either."

Yesterday the company effored a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of any one found placing obstructions upon its tracks or attacking its employés. Justice Fiammer, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of John Gannon, a roundsman of the mounted squad, charged with brutaily clubbing Nathannel Drukerman and George Reynelds, boun non-triking ear drivers. Gannon will be arrangued to-day. James Kearney, who in Monday w-s arrested for committing an assault on John Brown, another driver,

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

LEXANDER SCHLESSINGER AND SEGMUND FRIEDE-MANN IN NEW-YORK-OTHER EXILES EXPECTED.

Two of the forty leaders of the Social Democracy, recently banished from Berlin by the German authorities, have arrived in this city. Three others are known to be on the water and ten or twelve more, it is expected, will seek refuge in this country. The first to arrive was Alexander Schlessinger, who however, lived n Magdeburg, where he was editor of the Magdeburger Freie Presse. He is only twenty-eight years old, and an active, intelligent looking young man. He published an article about five months ago which was adjudged an insuit to the Royal family, Bismarck, or both, and was thrown into jail on a five months' sentence. When released he was given the option of nore imprisonment or rapid transit to freer climes. He chose the latter. Siegmund Friedemann, who is

more imprisonment or rapid transit to freer climes. He chose the latter. Siegmund Friedemann, who is thirty-eight or torty years of age, arrived two or three days ago on the Cimbria. He was a small banker in Ber in, was possessed or some means, and a leader among the Social Democrate. The order of banishment was dated Berlin, Nov. 29, 1878, and signed by von Modal, the head of the Royal Police Commission. It was charged that "he encangers public order and safety."

With the order came a notice warning Friedemann that unless he went away within two days from the date of the order he would be dealt with without grace. Friedemann left his family to follow him, and made good use of the two days' grace.

Both Schiessinger and Friedemann are being entertained by friends in New-York and Hoboven. Friedemann expressed to a friend the hope, that with his knowledge of banking, he might procure a situation in some New-York bank. This friend told him to accomplish that he would need semething more than the best that he was a Social Democrat to recommend him. Several of the banking for the Releasting, went to Leipsic, and so far have not been admonished to the move on. Johann Most, a member of the Reichstag, was in prison near Berlin, November 24, the daie of a letter to a friend in this city. He has since been bankshed. Heinrich Eets, a head-centre in Berlin, and Jacob Winnen and Floran Paut, two of Lasalle's most prominent disciples, are now on the ocean, and will arrive in New-York in a few days.

TIMIDITY IN LIFE-SAVING

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 19 .- The examduation of witnesses relative to charges of cowardice and neglect of duty against the members of Life-Saving Station No. 6, at Deal Beach, was resumed this citizens. S. D. Woolley, druggist, of Asbury Park, and Raif Bridge, another witness, testified about the wreck of the Etta M. Tucker, on which occasion Vannote went waist-deep into the surf, but did not go off with the lifeboat William C. White and Drummond White testified boat William C. Waite and Diameter told about the about the same wreek, and the latter told about the wreek of the bark Rjukan, when there was danger, because the water was so full of timbers and spars, and when Vannote would not go out, although it was nost-ted upon. The last witness said he thinks men grow timid after a few years in service.

ILLEGAL SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 19 .- The Court of Claims, popularly known as the Bond Court, consisting of three Circuit Juiges, announced its decision to-day upon the questions submitted in relation to a portion of the consolidated bonds, coupons and certificates of stock, issued under an act of 1873, known as the consolidation act. The opinion holds that the "vouchers" upon which said consoliholds that the "vouchers" upon which said consoli-dated bonds and stocks were issued, amounting to about \$1,500,000 of the said bonds and stocks, were not issued in accordance with the law, and toat the consolidated ionds and stocks exchanged for said vouchers, so far as they rest thereon for their validity, are not binding ob-ligations upon the State of South Carolina. The opin-ion is pronounced by Judges Thompson and Adrich. A dissenting opinion is filed by Judge Hadson. The mat-ter will be carried to the Supreme Court in the interest of the bondholders.

A BANK PRESIDENT ON TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 .- In the trial of J. C. Duncan, ex-president of the Pioneer Savings Bank, charged with forgery and raising certificates of stock, his counsel made known to-day their line of defence, which was that Lewarne, the late secretary of the bank, was the guilty person. Duncan was placed on bunk, was the guilty person. Duncan was placed on stand and testified that such was the case.

FIRE AT CATSKILL-LOSS \$8,000. Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 19.-The Park House stables at Catskill were burned to-day. The loss is \$8,000; insured in New-York and Hartford companies

DEATH OF JOHN C. WEST. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 19 .- John C. West, of ell-known family of West India merchants, is dead TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MAY NOT GO INTO INSOLVENCY.
BOSTON, Dec. 19.—D. C. Griswold & Co., of this
ty, have good prospects of tiding over their business diffidiles, and may not go into insolvency. cuities, and may not go into insolvency.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

COHOFS, N. Y., Dec. 19,—Patrick Kourke and family, constating of five children, residing on the corner of Elimst. and Bowery, were consumed by the burning of their ionic last hight.

A MOTHER DIES WITH HER CHILD. ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 19.—At Treichler's, te-day, the clothing of a child of Mrs. Minich was accidently set on the, and in an attempt to extinguish the flames the mother and child were burned to death.

mother and child were burned to death.

KILLED BY A TRAIN AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—An unknown man metantly killed by a train on the Pennsylvania Raitroad venting, at the barracks near this city. On his ocroniound letters addressed "Daniel Lynch, Boston." A SECOND MATE SWEPT OVERBOARD

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 19.—The bark Kate Covert, from New York for Hamburg, arrived here to-day, and recent that on December 11, when off Montank Point, the second mate was swept off by the sea, and all efforts to save him failed.

THE DAIRYMEN OF NEW-YORK.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Dec. 19.—After a three days seesien the State Dairymen's Association adjourned at 12 noon to-day. Prominent scientific gentlemen of the State have read papers on matters pertaining to the dairying interests. After the adjournment the State Farmers' Alliance held a special meeting.

held a special meeting.

A MELANCHOLY DEATH AFTER A SPREE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—Thomas Keenan, an elderly man, was discovered last evening lying in an insensible condition in a barn. He was badly frozen, and his skull was terribly cranhed. Upon being brought to consciousness, he said that he had been enticed away by two men with whom he had been drinking, and was knocked down, beaten and robbed. Soon after making this statement he became deirlous, and died in a few hours.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BAYARD TAYLOR DEAD.

HIS LAST MOMENTS TRANQUIL. THE PATAL SYMPTOMS UNEXPECTED-A SUDDEM CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

The sad news was received in this city yesterday afternoon that the Hon. Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Germany, had died in Berlin. His death, which was peaceful and painless, took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Taylor had suffered from dropsy, but had so far improved as to be able to leave his bed and transact business connected with the American Legation on Wednesday. Interesting details of Mr. Taylor's career, and reminiscences from editorial associates and other friends, are ap-

DETAILS OF MR. TAYLOR'S DEATH. TENDER CARR BESTOWED ON HIM THROUGH HIS SICKNESS-THE LATE MINISTER A GENERAL

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

pended to the obituary notice given below.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, American Minister to Germany, died in this capital at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He passed away from life as though sinking into sleep. Until recently a decided improvement in his condition had been perceptible, and the tidings of his sudden death will arouse universal grief and sorrow, because the deceased gentleman, although only accredited a short time, was a universal favorite. The Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and Prince Bismarck greatly esteemed Mr. Taylor, whose appointment as Minister to this Court was extremely welcome to them. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter devotedly nursed him during his long illness, and their bereavement is indescribably sad. The fatal symptoms came on suddenly. Mr. Taylor had been out of bed and was transacting business with the officials of the American Legation yesterday. His death was peaceful and painless.

A PEACEFUL AND PAINLESS DEATH.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. | BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878.

Berlin, Thursday. Dec. 19, 1878.

The Hon. Bayard Taylor, Minister of the United States, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The fatal symptoms came on suddenly. He had been out of bed and was transacting business with the officials of the American Legation yesterday. His death was peaceful and painless.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of State is in receipt of a telegram from Sidney Everett, Secretary of the United States Legation at Berlin, announcing the death of the Hon. Bayard Taylor at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

BAYARD TAYLOR. The fears which have of late been called forth by

the reports of the failing health of Bayard Taylor have received a sad confirmation by the tidings which it is our duty this morning to announce. In the suddenness of the event and in the nagnitude of the loss which has clothed our columns in mourning, no words of elaborate import can be found appropriate to the occasion, and we can only take the hands of our readers in mute sorrow, with no attempt to give utt-rance to the emotions which their stricken hearts, no less than our own. must feel are too deep for expression. The death of Mr. Taylor took place, as we first learned by a brief dispatch from the Secretary of State, on yesterday afternoon, after a fresh access of the disorder, concerning which the most recent previous accounts were of a cheering nature, suggesting bright bopes which are now lost in thickest gloom. His life for many years had been so conspicuously before the public that the simple recital of its events can furnish our readers with no facts with which they are not already more or less familiar.

Bayard Taylor was born in Kennett Square, the

name of a pleasant rural village in Chester County,

Pennsylvania, on the 11th of January, 1825, and

had consequently nearly completed his fifty-

fourth year at the time of his death. He

was descended from a Quaker family of the highest worth and fairest repute in the vicinity where he was brought up, and thus breathed from the first a moral atmosphere as pure Nearly all the journals are unfavorable to be new Cabinet, which is considered merely transitional gallery were crowded to excess by surfmen and famous results. The morning in Asbury Park Hall. The floor and and healthful as the mountain air in which his inwith the Society of Friends. Many of his most vivid creations in poetry and prose fiction were the fruit of his early recollections of their quaint primitive life. A trace of their repose and elf-containment even left a certain impress on his manners, often presenting a singular contrast to the glittering circles which he afterward frequented. The example of Quaker simplicity, integrity, and plainness of speech which he inherited was deeply wrought into the vital elements of his being, and to a great degree, was at the foundation of the robust virtues which formed a more precious distinction of his character than the versatility of his genuis or the wealth of his attainments. His entrance upon active life was as an apprentice in a printing-office, where he began to learn the trade at the age of seventeen, receiving a new impulse to his imperfect studies, and in some sense, supplying the defects of his early education. He soon after conceived the plan of making a tour of Europe on foot, gaining by devoted industry and rigid economy, the means of gratifying the ardently cherished wish of seeing in person the famous places, and monuments, and artistic glories of the Old World, in which from his boyhood, he had taken an enthusiastic and perhaps romantic interest. In the prosecution of this purpose he was effectually aided by the ready sympathy and wise counsels of N. P. Willis, Parke Godwin, Horace Greeley and other friends whose acquaintance he had made, and who cordially entered into what seemed to many the wild day-dream of the young and visionary printer. No obstacles were permitted to discourage the zeal of the resolute aspirant, and in 1844, he commenced his adventurous journey, with knapsack on his shoulder and the pilgrim staff in his hand. After about two years' travel and study, visiting almost every celebrated locality, and residing for a while at different seats of learning, he returned to this country, and published the fruits of his foreign tour in "Views Afoot," a volume which has always favorite with the public; and, by its freshness of feeling and naive simplicity of expression. still retains a strong hold on the popular mind. The portrait of Mr. Taylor prefixed to this work is a model of manly beauty of a singularly delicate type, with scarcely a trace of the athletic vigor which marked his constitution in the maturity of his life. After a brief course of miscellaneous activity, Mr. Taylor became attached to the staff of THE TRIBUNE, in 1848, becoming a constant and most valuable contributor to its columns in various departments of the journal until the following year, when he made a journey to California, was present at laying the foundations of empire in that

State, and returned home by way of Mexico, having accumulated a rich store of materials for future works of poetry and descriptive travel which till an important place in the catalogue of his literary productions. His next journey was in 1851, when he commenced a protracted tour in the East, ascending the Nile and exploring a portion of Central Africa, traversing a large part of Asia Minor, Syria, and Europe, and starting afresh from England, crossed the continent of Asia to the City of Calcutta, proceeded to China, where he joined the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan. The experience of these travels, and of several other journeys, is vividly related in the numerous volumes which compose the bulk of, his prose writings, and which for many years have retained a place in the interest of